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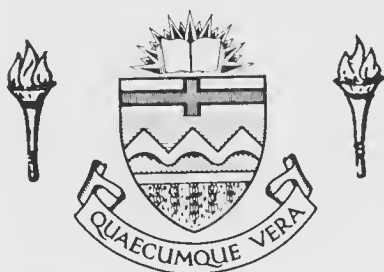


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MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Publications Branch.

Manitoba, Information Services Br

FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA

Assembled by George Batho,
Editor of Agricultural Pub-
lications, Manitoba Depart-
ment of Agriculture, and in
most cases checked by the
Department concerned.

JUN 24 1963

Revised April, 1937.

SCIENCE LIBRARY

Hon. John Bracken,
Premier.

Hon. D.L. Campbell,
Minister of
Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1936 -- Field Crops, \$50,660,000; Live Stock Increase, \$9,851,000; Wool, \$128,000; Dairy Products \$11,616,000; Poultry Products, \$4,414,000; Garden Products, \$1,300,000; Honey, \$569,000; Fur Farming, \$250,000; Clover and Grass Seed, \$183,000. For other details regarding agricultural production in any year, consult the Annual Report on Crops, Live Stock, etc., procurable from the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

AREA -- Manitoba's land surface is 219,723 sq. miles; water, 26,789 square miles; total 246,512 square miles. This is more than twice the total area of the British Isles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th degree of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; at the north boundary it is 260 miles wide.

AUTOMOBILES -- Number of passenger cars licensed in 1936, 61,900; trucks, 12,380; motorcycles, 680; trailers, 4,240.

PARK CLEARINGS -- Winnipeg bank clearings in 1935 were \$2,622,557,766.

BUS ROUTES -- Licensed passenger buses operate on almost all of the provincial highways and on some of the other roads as well. In 1936 licenses were issued for the operation of passenger buses as below: Brandon to each of the following: Baldur, Cartwright, Dauphin, Killarney, Neepawa, Shoal Lake, Wasagaming (Clear Lake) and Waskada. Dauphin to Benito, Minnedosa and Russell. Emerson to Vita. Winnipeg to each of the following: Arborg, Virden, Deloraine, Dauphin, Saskatchewan Boundary (for Yorkton, Saskatoon, etc.), Emerson, International Boundary (for Minneapolis, etc., U.S.A.), Riverton,

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Grand Beach, Hodgson, Lac du Bonnet, Crystal City, Hawk Lake (Ontario Boundary), Libau, Medika, Ashern, Pine Falls, Portage la Prairie, Roblin, Lydiatt, Oakbank, East Braintree, Steinbach, Piney, St. Malo, Treherne, Winkler, and Saskatchewan Boundary (for Regina, Moose Jaw, etc.).

CHURCHILL, PORT OF -- Manitoba is a maritime province. The opening, during recent years, of the Port of Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, offers an alternative water route to the markets of Europe that is considerably shorter than those previously used. From Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles; from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,490 miles. The very modern Canadian Government grain elevator at Churchill has a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels. Varying quantities of grain have been shipped via this port in the years from 1931 onward. Shipments of wheat in the 12 months ending July, 1936, were 2,407,000 bushels. The first cattle shipment was sent out in 1933. The present season of navigation in the Hudson Bay straits is about 98 days -- from July 25 to October 31. Churchill is connected with The Pas by the Hudson Bay Railway, a distance of 510 miles. This railway is operated by the Canadian National Railways. Right to locate in the town is procurable through the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

CLIMATE -- The normal temperatures, precipitation and number of hours of sunshine at Winnipeg, as compiled by the Meteorological Service of Canada, are as follows:

	Temperature	Precipitation	Hours Sunshine
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January --	-1.6	.74	98
February -	3.4	.79	127
March --	17.4	1.08	157
April --	38.4	1.50	205

		Temperature	Precipitation	Hours Sunshine
May	---	52.1	2.23	244
June	---	62.2	3.27	249
July	---	67.1	3.04	292
August	---	63.6	2.38	261
September	-	54.4	1.97	175
October	--	41.6	1.48	130
November	--	22.6	.96	84
December	--	6.2	.93	73
Means		35.6		
Sums			20.37	2,095

CONSTRUCTION -- Building permits for 11 months in 1936 in 3 Manitoba cities were: Brandon, \$57,211; St. Boniface, \$77,164; Winnipeg, \$1,379,200. In addition there was building in other parts of the Province, mining development, bridge building, etc.

EDUCATION -- Manitoba had 2,270 school districts formed to June 30, 1936, with 1,902 school districts in operation. Number of school buildings, 2,062. School departments, 4,316. In a number of cases free residences for teachers are part of the school property. Pupils enrolled in elementary grades, 121,770; secondary grades, 20,712. High school opportunities are widespread. There is a school for the deaf, an institute for the blind, industrial training school, open shelf library, correspondence education, vocational education, boys' and girls' clubs, radio broadcasting, normal schools, a large provincial university with 2,460 full-time students enrolled as at 1936-37. There were also 982 students in the Manitoba Summer School in 1936 and 935 students in University Extension courses in 1936-37. The University of Manitoba has the following well developed faculties: Arts and Science, including Pharmacy; Engineering and Architecture; Medicine; Agriculture and Home Economics; Education. Law is taught in the Manitoba Law

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School. Various denominational colleges give academic and university work. There are several business colleges.

FARMS -- The 1936 census showed (subject to correction later) that Manitoba had 57,676 farms, which compares with 54,199 in 1931. The area of possible farm land is put at 32,380,000 acres. In 1931 there were 15,131,685 acres in occupied farms.

FISHERIES -- In 1935-36, 26,282,700 lbs. of fish were taken in Manitoba waters. Value paid to fishermen, \$1,261,983; market value \$1,654,922. Number of men employed, 3,586. The most important fishing areas are Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba, Dauphin, and several lakes in Northern Manitoba which have recently come into production. The leading kinds are pickerel, whitefish, saugers, tulibee, goldeye and pike. As the Hudson's Bay Railway comes into more active service and Northern Manitoba is further developed, new fishing areas should be brought into use. In addition to commercial fishing, there are available to anglers the following species: Northern Pike (Jackfish), Pickerel (Wall-Eyed Pike), Yellow Perch, Goldeye, Mooneye, Fresh Water Drum, Catfish, Rock Bass, Lake Trout, Grayling, Speckled Trout and Arctic Charr or Trout.

FLOUR MILLS (Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics (1935) -- Number of flour and grist mills 32; chopping mills 6. Capacity of flour mills 11,505 barrels per day.

FORESTS -- Over 40% of Manitoba's land area is forested; of this area there is estimated to be 30,496 square miles of productive, and 62,513 square miles of unproductive forest. Six separate areas containing 3,811 square miles are set aside as publicly owned Forest

Reserves, and the greater part of the remaining forest lands are also owned by the Province. The most common tree species in order of importance are white and black spruce, aspen and balsam poplar, jack pine, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and cedar. Bur oak, white elm, green ash, basswood, red pine, Manitoba maple, cottonwood and black ash also occur; in addition, there are several species of large shrubs or small trees, including some fruit-growing species such as plums, cherries and saskatoon berry. In addition to the burning of wood as fuel in rural areas, there is a large commercial trade in fuelwood for towns and cities. Manitoba supplies large quantities of spruce pulpwood to its own paper mill and also delivers a considerable amount to mills in Western Ontario and to the United States. Manitoba's production of sawn lumber in 1936 was over sixty million feet, although about two-thirds of the logs were produced in Saskatchewan. Other forest products are railway ties, telephone poles, fence posts, mine props, etc. The total value of forest products (including paper) for the Province was about \$4,000,000 for 1936.

FURS AND FUR FARMING -- Ever since the white man came to this part of America, the fur trade has been important. The numbers of raw pelts taken from the wild in Manitoba in the year from Oct. 1, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1936, were: muskrat, 271,885; weasel, 56,187; mink, 17,037; red fox, 9,461; skunk, 8,969; wolf, 5,942; beaver, 6,390; cross fox, 2,771; lynx, 1,299; otter, 1,748; white fox, 237; black and silver foxes, 463; fisher, 700; bear, 128; marten 49; foxes not specified, 14; badger, 5; wolverine 19; blue fox 1. Total number of pelts 383,305. Estimated value of raw furs exported \$3,599,580. Number of licensed fur farms operating, 447; animals kept were mink, wolf, nutria, raccoon, fitch, beaver, fisher, marten, silver, blue, cross and red fox, badger and muskrats.

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GRAIN ELEVATORS (As at December 1, 1936) -- Public country elevators, 705; capacity, 22,343,650 bushels. Private country elevators 4; capacity 105,000 bushels. Mill elevators 4; capacity 152,500 bushels. Private terminal elevators 11; capacity 4,254,000 bushels. Semi-public terminal elevators 2; capacity 3,500,000 bushels. Total number of grain elevators in Manitoba 726. Total grain elevator storage 30,355,150 bushels.

HEALTH -- The Department of Health and Public Welfare has the responsibility of caring for the health and welfare of Manitoba's citizens. The Department is composed of many divisions, amongst which are included: Child Welfare (dependent mothers and bereft children); care and treatment of those suffering from mental conditions, including mental defectives; care of aged and infirm; inspection and control of hospitals and institutions; disease prevention, including public health nursing, food control and sanitation; laboratory facilities; and compilation of vital statistics. The annual expenditure of the Department amounts to a little over two millions of dollars. Number of health and charitable institutions in Manitoba as at June 1, 1934, 77.

HISTORICAL -- Hudson's Bay was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Nelson River was entered in 1612 by Sir Thomas Button, the first white man to set foot on Manitoba soil. The fur trade developed as a result of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. In 1738 La Verandrye with his sons and nephew passed down the Winnipeg River from the Lake of the Woods and visited the sites of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie and proceeded south-westward. This is the first known instance of a white man visiting the site of Winnipeg. Agriculture was introduced into Manitoba by the Selkirk settlers, the first

of them arriving in 1812. On May 12, 1870, the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba was passed by the Dominion Parliament, and on July 15, 1870, Manitoba was admitted into Confederation. The first general influx of non-English immigrants was that of the Mennonites, who came from Russia 6,000 strong in 1875, and arrived in different contingents, settling on both sides of the Red River. Then followed the Icelanders, who located mostly close to Lake Winnipeg. The general movement of English-speaking settlers from Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada got well under way during the later "seventies" and early "eighties". In 1870 Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) had a weekly mail service by way of Pembina, St. Paul and Chicago. Horses were used in summer; dog sleds in winter. Neither a stage coach nor boat service had yet been started. Travellers had to depend on their own resources to travel between Fort Garry and St. Cloud, Minnesota. In 1871 a stage line to the south was initiated, and Fort Garry had its first telegraph line. In 1872 a steamboat service was started on the Red River. The first export of wheat from Manitoba (857-1/6 bushels of Red Fife) was made on October 21, 1876, this shipment being consigned by Higgins and Young, Winnipeg, to Steele Bros., Toronto; price 85 cents. In 1878 a railroad from Emerson to St. Boniface was built, connecting with a railroad in the United States; the first train reached St. Boniface on December 7, 1878. In 1881 and 1912 the boundaries of Manitoba were extended. The first C.P.R. train from Eastern Canada reached Winnipeg on July 26, 1881. In 1912 Northern Manitoba was added to the Province. In 1930 Manitoba received its natural resources. In 1931 the first grain shipments, and in 1933 the first cattle shipments, were made from Churchill.

HISTORIC SITES -- Several historic sites in Manitoba have been marked by monuments. Lower Fort Garry, 20 miles north of Winnipeg, on the

west bank of the Red River, is entirely intact, and is the only stone fort of the early fur trade intact in Canada.

LANDS -- The Province of Manitoba has considerable agricultural land for sale at low prices and upon reasonable terms; it also grants hay and grazing permits to permanent settlers on land adjacent to their own. Further particulars may be obtained upon writing to Mr. R.W. Gyles, Director of Lands, 318 Law Courts Building, Winnipeg. Suitable lands may also be obtained from the Dominion Government Land Settlement Branch, from various insurance loan and land companies and from individual owners.

MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION -- The Provincial Government, operating through the Manitoba Power Commission, distributes electrical energy throughout the Province over a network of 1,180 miles of wood pole and steel tower lines, together with the necessary sub-stations and local distribution systems in the cities of Brandon and Portage la Prairie as well as 92 other towns and villages. A considerable number of farmers, adjacent to the Commission's lines, also receive electrical service. The energy distributed to all but two of the towns on the Commission's system is purchased from plants operating on the Winnipeg River and delivered to the Commission at Winnipeg and Selkirk. Energy is purchased from the municipally owned plant at Dauphin for distribution to two towns in that district. Steam and diesel generating plants are maintained at Birtle, Brandon and Minnedosa and Virden for stand-by purposes. Very attractive rates are offered for service to all customers at points served by the Commission.

MANUFACTURES -- According to the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics, Manitoba had 1,073 manufacturing establishments in 1934, with capital of \$183,937,703, employing 21,723 employees and manufacturing \$105,358,000 worth of products.

MINERALS -- The past few years have witnessed considerable activity in developing the mineral resources of Manitoba. About 400 miles northward from the U.S. boundary, and close to the Saskatchewan border, at Flin Flon, the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. is producing copper, zinc, gold, silver, selenium, tellurium and cadmium. Not far away are the Sherritt-Gordon and several other mines in various stages of development. In the central Manitoba field, about 125 miles north-east of Winnipeg, are the San Antonio, Central Manitoba and Gunnar Gold, all producers, as well as a large number of other properties in varying degrees of development, this area producing mostly gold. At God's Lake, about 150 miles north-east of the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, production of gold began in September, 1935. Mineral production of Manitoba in 1935 was valued at \$12,052,417, of which \$10,474,093 represented metals. Other minerals included structural materials, clay products and fuels.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN MANITOBA -- The past few years have seen much development in that portion of Manitoba which lies east and north of the farmed area. The Hudson Bay Railway, running 510 miles north-east and south-west, has been built between The Pas and the Port of Churchill. Branches of this line run to Flin Flon and Sherridon, where important mines are located. The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., operating at Flin Flon, draws its power from a site located in Saskatchewan on the Churchill River; the power plant and connecting line cost about 7 million dollars. The Hudson Bay Railway crosses a country that, for the time being at any rate, has few agricultural possibilities;

but that is attracting many prospectors. Around Churchill and for several miles southward there is treeless tundra; south of this is a territory, with many small lakes and rivers, partially forested, partially swampy, and partially bare rock. There is much development in mining in the country lying toward the Ontario boundary, from the Winnipeg River northward. Some of the scenery in Northern and Eastern Manitoba, beyond the limits of agriculture, is very beautiful. The reader is also referred to paragraphs headed "Fisheries", "Forests", "Furs and Fur Farming", "Minerals", "Physical Features" and "Water Powers".

OLD AGE PENSIONS -- Number of old age pensions in force in Manitoba at December 31, 1935, 10,621. Average pension paid per month, \$18.62.

PHYSICAL FEATURES -- The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. Commencing on the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay, perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually toward the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangular shaped block, located in the southern portion of the Province. The altitude of this part of Manitoba lies mostly between 700 and 1,700 feet. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern three-fifths of Manitoba is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Pre-Cambrian belt, where, for the most part, the rock comes to the surface. Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson's Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,398 square miles, is larger than Lake

Ontario and almost as large as Lake Erie. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson's Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba. Manitoba has a coast line of over 400 miles on Hudson's Bay.

POPULATION -- The census figures show Manitoba's population to have been: in 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1911, 461,394; 1921, 610,118; 1931, 700,139; 1936, 711,216. The 1936 census showed 400,289 rural and 310,927 urban population. Of these 368,580 were males, 342,636 females.

PRODUCTION, (1934) -- Estimated value of Manitoba's gross production (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) \$196,750,708. Estimated net production \$115,068,445.

RADIO -- Manitoba owns two radio broadcasting stations, one of which (CKY) is the most powerful in the Dominion (15,000 watts). This station was inaugurated in March, 1923. CKY broadcasts continuously from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m. during most of which time it is connected with CKX, Brandon (1,000 watts). Both stations are operated by the publicly-owned Manitoba Telephone System. In addition to commercial and its own sustaining features, CKY carries the programs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and is the originating station for all Winnipeg programs heard on the C.B.C. networks. Other stations in Manitoba are the privately-owned CJRC (1,000 watts) CJRO and CJRX, the last two being short-wave transmitters.

RAILWAYS -- There are two principal systems in Manitoba. The Canadian National Railways, in addition to 2,472 miles of its own lines, also operates 510 miles of Hudson Bay Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates 1,777 miles main track. In addition the Great Northern operates about 83 miles, the Greater Winnipeg Water District, 110 miles of track, and the Midland a short line. The total is something more than 5,000 miles.

ROADS -- The table below presents, in approximate figures, the particulars of Manitoba's road systems:

	Unim- proved	Graded	Gravel- led	Oil Treated	Hard Surfaced	Total
Main Trunk High- ways maintained by the Province			1,370	150	240	1,760
Provincial High- ways (province assisting with maintenance)			146	0	14	160
Other main Highways			600	0	0	600
Market Roads		2,500	2,500			5,000
Improved Local Roads		10,000				10,000
Road Allowances (travelled) 20,000						20,000
Road Allowances (untravell'd) 20,000						20,000
Totals	40,000	12,500	4,616	150	254	57,520

STOCK YARDS -- The Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of about one and one-quarter million dollars. They will take care of about 25,000 head of stock at once.

SUMMER RESORTS -- Manitoba has several lake-shore summer resorts. The most numerously populated are on Lake Winnipeg, where there are

several summer communities. Others include the following: Clear Lake (Wasagamung), Whiteshell Provincial Park, Berens River, Dauphin Beach, Lac du Bonnet, Lake Killarney, Lake Winnipegosis, Norway House, Rock Lake, Oak Lake, Shoal Lake and Gull Lake.

TELEPHONES -- The Manitoba Telephone System is owned and operated by the Province under a Telephone Commission. The system covers practically every inhabited part of the Province, including The Pas, Flin Flon and Central Manitoba mining districts. The average cost for service is very low, rural rates being the cheapest in the Dominion. Winnipeg is supplied with full automatic service and, for the area covered, the cost is less than that of any city of similar size on the American continent. Long distance service is practically world-wide, including ships at sea. Telephone exchanges number 127; rural telephones 9,948; long distance wires 25,529 miles; rural wires 52,882 miles. Total telephones in province 64,913. The Telephone System owns and operates at Winnipeg the highest powered radio station in Canada, as well as a modern satellite station at Brandon, both being self-supporting.

TOURIST INFORMATION -- Manitoba annually attracts many thousands of tourists. Information available from The Tourist and Convention Bureau, Legislative Bldg., Winnipeg.

TOWNS -- The populations of cities, towns and villages, as per the 1936 census, are: Winnipeg, 215,814; Brandon, 16,461; St. Boniface, 16,275; Portage la Prairie, 6,538; Transcona, 5,578; The Pas, 3,405; Selkirk, 4,566; Dauphin, 4,147; Brooklands, 2,246; Neepawa, 2,068; Minnedosa, 1,686; Virden, 1,481; Souris, 1,480; Morden, 1,462; Carman, 1,364; Beausejour, 1,154; Winkler, 1,036; Tuxedo, 1,017; Swan River, 1,016; Stonewall, 1,009; Killarney, 978;

Winnipegosis, 941; Emerson, 922; Morris, 830; Russell, 823; Poysevain, 819; Birtle, 789; Gilbert Plains, 786; Carberry, 778; Gimli, 765; Deloraine, 755; Shoal Lake, 720; Roblin 704; Teulon, 673; Grandview, 664; Rivers, 663; Manitou, 646; Gladstone, 611; Melita, 560; Elkhorn, 535; Hamiota, 516; Gretna, 515; Pilot Mound, 496; Plum Coulee, 480; Hartney, 468; Oak Lake, 454; Rosburn, 452; Rapid City, 447; Wawanessa, 427; Binscarth, 395; Ste. Rose du Lac, 372; Garson, 311; Foxwarren 249; Napinka, 236; Winnipeg Beach, 223; Great Falls, 121. The mining settlement of Flin Flon and several thickly populated suburban municipalities close to Winnipeg number into the thousands, but are not incorporated as towns or villages.

TRUCKS -- Trucks licensed for public service operate on all provincial trunk highways and almost every important municipal road.

VITAL STATISTICS (1935) -- Births, 13,363; still births, 355; deaths, 5,817; marriages, 5,337.

WEALTH (1933) -- Estimated wealth of Manitoba (according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) \$1,562,421,000, being 6.06% of the wealth of Canada. Estimated wealth per capita, \$2,164.

WATER POWERS (Also read information under the heading "Manitoba Power Commission") -- The City of Winnipeg is served by a publicly owned Hydro Electric System, also by a privately owned system. The city had an average net rate for domestic lighting in 1934 of 2.393 cents per kilowatt hour; for heating and cooking, .939¢; and for domestic water heating .389¢. Industrial power rates were quoted in some cases as low as 4/10 of a cent per K.W.H. It is claimed that Winnipeg has the lowest

electric rates in America. The average net rate in Winnipeg in 1934 for all electric energy supplied was .597¢ per K.W.H. A large quantity of off-peak power is sold to electric boiler installations at 1/10 of a cent. Exclusive of this off-peak rate an average rate over all was .859¢ per K.W.H., while the average rate for all domestic consumption was .829¢ per K.W.H. The present source of hydro electric energy, both for Winnipeg and the provincial system, is the Winnipeg River. There are, however, other important sites so far undeveloped. At ordinary six months' flow Manitoba has, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 5,344,500 available twenty-four hour horse power, of which only 390,924 horse power has been developed.

Winnipeg, Canada,
April, 1937.

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FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA --

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